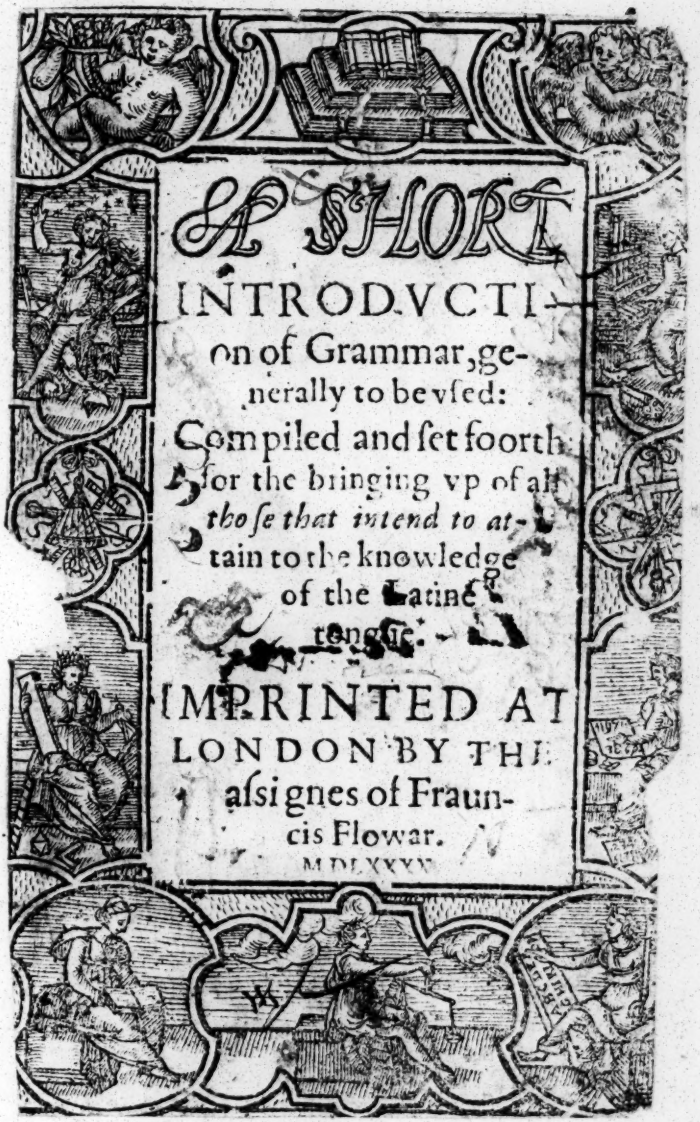


A SHORT INTRODVCTION of Grammar, generally to be vsed:

Compiled and set foorth for the bringing vp of all *those that intend to attain to the knowledge* of the Latine tongue.

IMPRINTED AT LONDON BY THE assignes of Francis Flowar.

M.D.LXXV.

LIZABETH by the grace of God Queene of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all and ſingular Schoolemaiſters and teachers of Grammar, within this our Realme of England and other Dominions, greeting. Whereas our moſt deere Father of fam memorie, King Henrie the eight, among ſundrie and manifold his great and weightie affaires, appertaining to his Regall authoritie and office, did not forget, ne neglect, the good and vertuous education of the tender youth of this ſaid Realme, but hauing a feruent zeale, both towards the godlie bringing vp of the ſaid youth, and alſo a ſpeciall regard that they might attaine the rudiments of the Latine tongue, with more facilitie than aforetime. And for auoiding of diuerſitie and tedioufneſſe of teaching, did cauſe one vniforme Grammar to be ſet foorth, commaunding all Schoolemaiſters and teachers, within this ſaid Realme, to teach, vſe, and exerciſe the ſame. We ſetting before our eies, this godlie act, and example of this our deere Father in this behalfe, not vnconfirmed by our deere Brother and Siſter, King Edward and Queene Marie: and alſo conſidering that by the learned youth of this ſaid Realme infinite and ſingular commodities tendeth towards the Cõmon wealth of the ſame, haue thought good, by our ſpeciall authoritie, to approue and ratifie that woorthie act of our ſaid deere Father concerning the premiſſes. Willing therefore, and ſtreightlie charging and commanding all and ſingular Schoolemaiſters, to whome the charge and teaching of Grammar within this our Realme and Dominions

doth appertaine, not to teach your youth and Scholers with anie other Grammar, than with this English Introduction hereafter ensuing, and the Latine Grammar annexed to the same, being of the onelie printing of the assignes of our welbeloued subiect Frauncis Flowar, appointed by vs to the same office, vpon paine of our Indignation, and as you will answere to the contrarie. And thus endeuouring your selues towards the fruitfull bringing vp of your said Schollers in good literature and vertuous conditions, you shall deserue of almightie God condigne reward, and of vs worthie commendations for the same.

God saue the Queene.

To the Reader.

EXhort euery man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attaine to the vnderstanding of the tongues (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisedome and knowledge) it would seeme much vaine, and little needefull: for so much as it is knowne, that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faultie: and no building be perfect, when as the foundation and grounde worke is readie to fall, and vnable to vpholde the burthen of the frame. Wherfore it were better for the thing it selfe, and more profitable to the learner, to vnderstand how he may best come to that, which he ought most necessarilie to haue, and to learne the gainest way of obtaining that, which must be his best and certainest guide, both of reading and speaking, than to fall in doubt of the goodnesse and necessitie thereof. Which I doubt, whether he shall more lament that he lacketh, or esteme that he hath it: and whether he shall oftener stumble in trifles, and be deceiued in light matters, when hee hath it not, or iudge truly and faithfully of diuers weightie things, when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compasse aforetime, because that they, who professed this Art of teaching Grammar, did teach diuers Grammars, and not one: and if by chaunce they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diuersly, & so could not do it all best, because there is but one bestnesse not onely in

euerie thing, but also in the maner of euerie thing.

As for the diuersitie of Grammars, it is well & profitablie taken awaie by the Kings Maiesties wisedome, who foreseeing the inconuenience, and fauorablie prouiding the remedie, caused one kind of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligentlie drawn, and so to be set out, only euerywhere to be taught for the vse of learners, and for the hurt of changing of Schoolemaisters.

The varietie of teaching is diuers yet, & alwaies will be, for that euerie Schoolemaister liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the vse of that he knoweth not, and therefore iudgeth that the most sufficient waie, which he seeth to be the readiest meane, and perfectest kinde to bring a learner to haue a through knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amisse, if one seeing by triall an easier & readier waie, than the common sort of teachers doe, would saie what he hath proued, and for the commoditie allowed, that other not knowing the same, might by experience prooue the like, and then by prooфe reasonable iudge the like, not hereby excluding the better way when it is found, but in the meane season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Maister make not the Scholler hast too much, but that in continuance & diligence of teaching make him to rehearse so, that while he hath perfectlie that that is behinde, hee suffer him not to go forwarde. For this posting haste ouerthroweth and hurteth a great sort of wits, and casteth them into an amazednesse, when they knowe not how they shall either go forward or backward, but sticketh fast as one plunged, that cannot tell what to doe, or which way to turne him: and then the Maister

thinketh

thinketh the Scholler to be a dullard, and the Scholler thinketh the thing to be vneasie, and too harde for his witte: and the one hath an euill opinion in the other, when oftentimes it is in neither, but in the kinde of teaching. Wherefore the best and chiefest point throughly to be kept is, that the Scholler haue in minde so perfectlie that that he hath learned, and vnderstand it so, that not onlie it be not a stoppe for him, but also a light and helpe vnto the residue that followeth. This shall be the Maisters ease, and the childs encouraging, when the one shall see his labour take good effect: and thereby in teaching the lesse tormented: and the other shall thinke the thing easier, and so with more gladnesse readie to go about the same.

In going forward, let him haue of euery declination of Nounes and coniugation of Verbes, so many seuerall examples as they passe them, that it may seeme to the Schoolemaister no woord in the Latine tongue to be so hard for that part, that the Scholler shall not be able praisablie to enter into the fourming thereof. And surelie the multitude of examples, if the easiest and commonest be taken first, and so come to the straunger and harder, must needes bring this profit withall, that the Scholler shall best vnderstand, and soonest conceiue the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not only that he can orderly decline his Noune and his Verbe, but euery way, forward, backward, by cases, by persons: that neither case of Noune, ne person of Verbe can be required, that hee cannot without stoppe or studie tell. And vnto this time I count not the Scholler perfect nor readie to go anie further, till he hath this alreadie learned.

This when he can perfectly doe, and hath learned euery part, not by rote, but by reason, and is cunninger in the vnderstanding of the thing, than in rehearsing of the wordes, (which is not past a quarter of a yeares diligence, or very little more to a painefull and diligent man, if the Scholler haue a meane wit) then let him passe to the Concordes, to knowe the agreement of partes among themselues, with like waie and diligence as is afore described.

Wherein plaine and sundrie examples, and continuall rehearsall of thinges learned, and specially the daily declining of a verbe, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heauy labour so easie & so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it wil be rather a delight vnto them, that they be able to doe well, than paine in searching of an vnlsed and vnacquainted thing.

When these Concordes be well knowne vnto them, an easie and pleasaunt paine, if the foregrounds be well and throughly beaten in, let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly, as they lie in the Syntaxe, but rather learne some prettie booke, wherein is conteined not onely the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plaine lesson of honestie and godlinesse, and therof take some little sentence as it lieth, and learne to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the booke, or construing it therevpon. And if there fall any necessarie rule of the Syntaxe to be knowne, then to learne it: as the occasion of the sentence giueth cause that daie. Which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the wordes of the booke, then to take the booke and construe it, and so shall he be lesse troubled with

the

the parsing of it, and easilieſt carrie his leſſon in minde.

And although it was ſaid before, that the Scholer ſhould learne but a little at once, it is not ment that when the Maiſter hath heard him a while, he ſhould let him alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would all their time they be at ſchoole, they ſhould neuer be idle, but alwaies occupie in a continuall rehearſing and looking back againe to thoſe things they had learned, and be more bound to keepe well their old, than to take forth any new.

Thus if the Maiſter occupie them, he ſhall ſée a little leſſon take a great deale of time: and diligently enquiring and examining of the partes and the rules, not to be done ſo quickly and ſpeedily as it might be thought to be: within a while, by this vſe the Scholler ſhall be brought to good kinde of readineſſe of making, to the which if there be adioined ſome vſe of ſpeaking, (which muſt neceſſarily be had) he ſhall be brought paſt the wearieſome bitterneſſe of his learning.

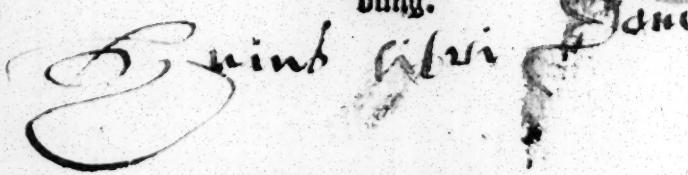
A great helpe to further this readineſſe of making and ſpeaking ſhalbe, if the Maiſter giue him an Engliſh booke, and cauſe him ordinarily to turn euery day ſome part into Latine. This exerciſe cannot be done without his rules, and therefore doth eſtabliſh them and ground them ſurely in his minde for readineſſe, and maketh him more able to ſpeake ſuddenly, whenſoeuer any preſent occaſiō is offred for the ſame. And it doth helpe his learning more a great deale, to turne out of Engliſh into Latine, than contrarie.

Furthermore, we ſée many can vnderſtand Latine, that cannot ſpeake it, and when they read the

Latine

Latine word in the booke, can tell you the English thereof at any time: but when they haue laid away their bookes, they cannot contrariwise tell you for the English the Latine againe, whensoeuer you will aske them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this sore well, and maketh those words which he vnderstandeth, to be readiest by vse vnto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue handsomlie.

These preceptes well kept, will bring a man cleane past the vse of this Grammar booke, and make him as readie as his booke, & so méete to further things: whereof it were out of season to giue precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpose inough, which to good Schoolemaisters & skilfull are not so nédefull: to other meaner and lesse practised it may be, not onely worth the labour of reading, but also of the vsing.



The latine letters are thus written.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t u v x y z.
a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t u v x y z.
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z.

Letters are diuided into Vowels and Conſonants.

A Vowel is a letter, which maketh a ful and perfect ſound of himſelfe: and there are fiue in number, namely, *A, E, I, O, V*, wherevnto is added the Greeke vowell, *Y*.

A Conſonant is a letter, which muſt needes be ſounded with a vowell: as *B* with *E*. And all the letters except the Vowels are Conſonants.

A Syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or mo, with one breath: as Aue.

A Diphthong is the ſound of two vowels in one Syllable, and of them there be fiue in number, namely, æ, œ, au, eu. Wherevnto is added ei: as *Aeneas, cœna, audio, euge, hei.*

In ſteede of *æ* & *œ*, we commonly doe pronounce *E*

The Greeke letters are thus written.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ
φ χ ψ ω.
Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ
Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

PRECATIO.

DOmine Pater cœli ac terræ effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapiẽtiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petẽtibus, exorna ingenij mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine diuinæ gratiæ tuæ, vt non modò quæ ad cognoscendum te, & seruatorem nostrum Dominum Iesum valeam intelligam: sed etiam tota mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitate tua, tum doctrina tum pietate proficiam, vt qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Maiestatis tuæ: *Amen.*

A PRAIER.

OAlmightie Lord and mercifull Father, maker of Heauen and Earth, which of thy free liberalitie giuest Wisedome abundantly to al that with faith and full assuraunce aske it of thee: beautifie by ỹ light of thy heauenly grace the rowardnesse of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou hast powred into me, that I may not onely vnderstand those things which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee Lord Iesu our Sauiour, but also with my whole heart and will, constantly followe the same, and receiue daily increase through thy bountifull goodnesse towardes me, as well in good life as doctrine, so that thou which worckest all things in all creatures, maist make thy gratious benefits shine in me, to the endlesse glory and honour of thine immortall Maiestie: So be it.

¶AN INTRODVCTION OF THE EIGHT PARTES of Latine Speach.

In Speach be these eight partes following:

Noune, Pronoune, Verbe, Participle, } declined. { Aduerbe, Conjunction, Prepolition, Interiection, } vndeclined.

Of a Noune.

A Noune is the name of a thing that may be seene, felt, heard, or vnderstande: as the name of my hand in Latine, is Manus: the name of an house, is Domus: the name of goodnesse, is Bonitas. *A Noune.*

Of Nounes, some be Substantiues, and some be Adiectiues. *Nounes be of ij. sorts.*

A Noune Substantiue is that standeth by him selfe, and requireth not another word to be ioined with him to shewe his signification: as Homo, *a man.* And it is declined with one Article: as Hic magister, *a maister.* Or else with two at the most: as Hic & hæc Parens, *a father or mother.* *A Noune Substantiue.*

A Noune Adiectiue is that cannot stand by him selfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be ioined with an other word: as Bonus, *Good:* Pulcher, *Faire.* And it is declined either with three Terminations: as Bonus, bona, bonum: or else with three Articles: as Hic, hæc, & hoc Fœlix, *Happie:* Hic & hæc Leuis, & hoc Leue, *Light.* *A Noune Adiectiue.*

A Noune

Two kinds of Nounes substantiues.

A Noune substantiue either is proper to the thing that it betokeneth: as Eduardus is my proper name: or else is common to me: as Homo is a common name to all men.

Numbers of Nounes.

IN Nounes be two numbers, the Singular & the Plurall. The Singular number speaketh but of one: as Lapis, *a stone*. The Plurall number speaketh of mo than one: as Lapides, *stones*.

Cases of Nounes.

NOunes be declined with sixe cases, singularly and plurally: the Nominatiue, the Genetiue, the Datiue, the Accusatiue, the Uocatiue, and the Ablatiue.

Nominatiue case. The Nominatiue case cõmeth before the Uerbe, and answereth to this question, who, or what: as Magister docet, *The Maister teacheth*.

Genetiue. The Genetiue case is knowne by this token Of, and answereth to this question, whose or wherof: as Doctrina magistri, *The learning of the Maister*.

Datiue. The Datiue case is knowne by this token To, & answereth to this question, To whõ, or to what, as Do librum magistro, *I giue a booke to the Maister*.

Accusatiue. The Accusatiue case followeth the Uerbe, and answereth to this question, whome, or what: as Amo magistrum, *I loue the Maister*.

Uocatiue. The Uocatiue case is knowne by calling or speaking to: as O magister, *O Maister*.

Ablatiue. The Ablatiue case is cõmonly ioined with Prepositions seruing to the ablatiue case: as De magistro, *Of the Maister*. Corã magistro, *Before the Maister*.

Also In, with, through, for, from, by, & then, after the cõparatiue degree, be signes of ỹ ablatiue case.

Articles

Articles.

Articles are borrowed of the Pronoune, and be thus declined.

Singulariter.	*Nominatiuo, hic, hæc, hoc.*	Pluraliter.	*Nomin. hi, hæ, hæc.*
	Genetiuo huius.		*Gen. horum, harum, horũ.*
	Datiuo huic.		*Datiuo his.*
	Accusat. hunc, hanc, hoc.		*Accus. hos, has, hæc.*
	Vocatiuo caret,		*Vocatiuo caret.*
	Ablatiuo hoc, hac, hoc.		*Ablatiuo his.*

Genders of Nounes.

Genders of Nounes be seauen: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Cõmun of two the Commun of thrée, the Doubtfull, & the Epicene,

The Masculine Gender is declined with this Artticle Hic: as Hic vir, *a man.*

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: as Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as Hoc saxum, *a stone.*

The Commun of two is declined with Hic and Hæc: as Hic & Hæc parens, *father or mother.*

The Commun of thrée is declined with Hic, hæc, and hoc: as Hic, hæc & hoc fœlix, *happie.*

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic or Hæc: as Hic vel hæc dies *a daie.*

The Epicene Gender, is declined with one article, and vnder that one article both kinds be signified: as Hic passer, *a sparowe.* Hæc aquila, *an Egle* both he and she.

The Declensions of Nounes.

There be fiue declensions of Nounes.

The first is when the genetiue & the datiue case singular do end in æ diphthong, the accusatiue in

in am, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in a. The Nominatiue plurall in æ diphthong, the Genetiue in arum, the Datiue in is, the Accusatiue in as, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in is, as in example.

Hec Mensa
Hic Poëta.
Hic & hęc Verna.

Singulariter.	Nominatiuo hæc musa.	Pluraliter.	Nominat. hæ musæ.
	Genetiuo huius musæ.		Gen. harum musarum.
	Datiuo huic musæ.		Datiuo his musis.
	Accusat. hanc musam.		Accusat. has musas.
	Vocatiuo ô musa.		Vocatiuo ô musæ.
	Ablatiuo ab hac musa.		Ablat. ab his musis.

Note that Filia and Nata, doe make the Datiue and the Ablatiue plurall in is or in abus. Also Dea, mula, equa, liberta, make the Datiue and the Ablatiue case plurall in abus onelie.

II. The second is, when the Genetiue case singular endeth in i, the Datiue in o, the Accusatiue in um, the Vocatiue for the most part like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in o. The Nominatiue plurall in i, the Genetiue in orum, the Datiue in is, the Accusatiue in os, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in is: as in example.

Hic Vir.
Hic Liber.
Hęc Colus.
Hic Logus.

Singulariter.	Nominat. hic magister.	Pluraliter.	Nominat. hi magistri
	Gener. huius magistri.		Gen. horũ magistrorũ.
	Datiuo huic magistro.		Datiuo his magistris.
	Accus. hunc magistrũ.		Accus. hos magistros.
	Vocatiuo ô magister.		Vocatiuo ô magistri
	Ablab hoc magistro.		Ablab his magistris

Nota. Here is to be noted, that when the Nominatiue endeth in us, the vocatiue shal end in e: as Nominatiuo hic Dominus, Vocatiuo ô Domine. Except Deus, that maketh ô Deus: and Filius, that maketh ô fili.

When the Nominatiue endeth in ius, if it be a pro-

pro-

per name of a man, the vocatiue shall end in i: as, Nominatiuo hic Georgius. Vocatiuo ô Georgi.

Also these Nouns following, make their vocatiue in e, or in us: as, Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluuius.

Note also, that all Nounes of the neuter gender, of what declenson soeuer they be, haue the Nominatiue, the Accusatiue, and the Vocatiue like in both numbers, and in the plurall number they end all in a: as in example. *Note.*

Singularter.
Nomina, hoc regnum.
Genetiuo huius regni.
Datiuo huic regno.
Accus. hoc regnum.
Vocatiuo ô regnum
Ablat. ab hoc regno.

Pluraliter.
Nominat. hæc regna.
Ge. horum regnorum.
Datiuo his regnis.
Accus. hæc regna.
Vocatiuo ô regna.
Ablat. ab his regnis.

Hoc Damnum.
Hoc Malum.
Hoc Verbũ.

Except Ambo and Duo, which make the Neuter gender in o, and be thus declined.

Pluraliter.
Nominatiuo Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Genetiuo Amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Datiuo Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
Accusatiuo Ambos, ambas, ambo.
Vocatiuo Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Abl. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Likewise Duo.

THe third is, when the Genetiue case singular endeth in is, the Datiue in i, the Accusatiue most commonlie in em, & sometime in im, and sometime in both: the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, Ablatiue in e, sometime in i, and sometime both in e & i: The Nominatiue case plural in es: the Genetiue sometime in um, & sometime in ium, the Datiue in bus, the Accusatiue in es, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in bus, as in example. *III.*

Hic Pater.
Hic Panis.
Hic lepus.
Hæc virtus.
Hæc nubes.

	Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
	Nominati. hic lapis.	*Nominat. hi lapides.*
	Geneti. huius lapidis.	*Gen. horum lapidum.*
	Datiue huic lapidi.	*Datiuo his lapidibus.*
	Accuſ. hunc lapidem.	*Accuſat. hos lapides.*
	Vocatiuo ô lapis.	*Vocatiuo ô lapides.*
	Ablat. ab hoc lapide.	*Abla. ab his lapidibus.*

Hic vel
Hęc bubo.
Hoc caput.
Hoc animal.
Hoc cubile.
Hoc calcar.

	Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
	No. hic & hæc parẽs.	*No. hi & hæ parentes.*
	Gen. huius parentis.	*Ge. horũ & harũ parẽ-*
	Datiuo huic parenti.	*Dat. his parẽtibus. (tũ.*
	A. hũc & hãc parẽtẽ.	*Ac. hos & has parẽtes.*
	Voc. ô parens. (rẽte.	*Vocat. ô parentes.*
	A. ab hoc & hac pa-	*Abl. ab his parentibus.*

IIII. The fourth is, when ꝯ Genetiue caſe ſingular endeth in us, the Datiue in üi, the Accuſatiue in um, the Vocatiue like ꝯ Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in u. The nominatiue plural in us, the Genetiue in üum, the datiue in ibus, ꝯ accuſatiue in us, The vocatiue like the nominatiue, the ablatiue in ibus, as in example.

Hic Gradus.
Hęc Porticus.
Hoc cornu.

	Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
	Nomin. hæc manus.	*Nominas. hæ manus.*
	Genes. huius manus.	*Gen. harũ manuum.*
	Datiuo huic manui.	*Datiuo. his manibus.*
	Accuſ. hanc manum.	*Accuſat. has manus.*
	Vocatiuo ô manus.	*Vocatiuo ô manus.*
	Ablat. ab hac manu.	*Abla. ab his manibus.*

V. The fift is, when the Genetiue and the Datiue caſe ſingular doe ende in ei, the Accuſatiue in em, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in e. The Nominatiue plurall in es, the Genetiue in erum, the Datiue in ebus, the Accuſatiue in es, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue: the Ablatiue in ebus: as in example.

Note that all Nounes of the fift Declenſion be of

the

the feminine gender, except meridies, and dies.

Singulariter.	*Nomin. hic meridies.*	Pluraliter.	*Nomi. hi meridies.*	Hæc res.
	Gen. huius meridiei.		*Ge. horũ meridierum.*	
	Dat. huic meridiei.		*Datiuo his meridiebus.*	Hæc Facies.
	Acc. hunc meridiem.		*Accusat. hos meridies.*	Hæc Acies.
	Vocatiuo ô meridies.		*Vocatiuo ô meridies.*	
	Abl. ab hoc meridie.		*Abl. ab his meridiebus.*	

The Declining of Adiectiues.

A Noune adiectiue of three terminations is thus declined.

Singulariter.	*No. bonus, bona, bonũ.*	Pluraliter.	*Nom. boni, bonæ, bona.*	Niger, a, um.
	Ge. boni, bonæ, boni.		*Ge. bonorum, bonarum,*	Tardus, a, um.
	Dat. bono, bonæ, bono.		*Dat. bonis. (bonorũ.*	Satur, a, um.
	Ac. bonũ, bonã, bonũ.		*Ac. bonos, bonas, bona.*	
	Voc. bone, bona, bonũ.		*Voca. boni, bonæ, bona.*	
	Abl. bono, bona, bono.		*Ablatiuo bonis.*	

There are beside these, certaine Nounes adiectiues of another maner of declining, which make the genetiue case singular in ius, and the datiue in i, which be these that follow, with their cõpounds. *An exceptiõ.*

Singulariter.	*No. vnus, vna, vnum.*	Pluraliter.	*Nomi. vni, vnæ, vna.*	
	Genetiuo vnius.		*Gen. vnorum, vnarum,*	
	Datiuo vni.		*Dat. vnis. (vnorum.*	
	Ac. vnũ, vnã, vnum.		*Accu. vnos, vnas, vna.*	
	Voc. vne, vna, vnum.		*Vocat. vni, vnæ, vna.*	
	Abla. vno, vna, vno.		*Ablatiuo vnis.*	

Note that Vnus, a, um, hath not the plurall number, but when it is ioined with a word that lacketh the singular nũber: as, vnæ literæ, Vna mœnia. *Nota.*

In like maner be declined totus, solus, and also vllus, alius, alter, vter, and neuter, sauing that these fiue last rehearsed, lacke the Vocatiue case. *Nounes adiectiues lacking the vocatiue case.*

A noune adiectiue of three articles, is thus declined

Ingens.
Solers.
Vapax.
Cetus.

Singulariter.

Nominat. hic hæc & hoc fælix.
Geneti. huius fælicis.
Datiuo huic fælici.
Accusati. hunc, hanc fælicem, & hoc fælix.
Vocatiuo. ô fælix.
Ab. ab hoc, hac, & hoc fælice, vel fælici.

Pluraliter.

Nomi. hi & hæ fælices & hæc fælicia.
Gen. horum, harum, & horum fælicium.
Dat. his fælicibus.
Acc. hos & has fælices, & hæc fælicia.
Vo. ô fælices, & ô fælicia.
Abl. ab his fælicibus.

Leuis, & leue.
Celer, celeris & celere.
Melior, & Melius.

Singulariter.

No. hic & hæc tristis & hoc triste.
Gene. huius tristis.
Datiuo huic tristi.
Accus. hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.
Vo. ô tristis, & ô triste.
Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc tristi.

Pluraliter.

Nom. hi & hæ tristes & hæc tristia.
Gen. horum, harum & horum tristium.
Dati. his tristibus.
Acc. hos & has tristes, & hæc tristia.
Vo. ô tristes, & ô tristia.
Abla. ab his tristibus.

Comparisons of Nounes

ADiectiues, whose significations maie increase or be diminished, maie forme comparison.

Three degrees of comparison.

There be three degrees of comparison. The Positiue, the Comparatiue, and Superlatiue.

The Positiue.

The Positiue betokeneth the thing absolutely without excesse: as, Durus, *Hard.*

The Comparatiue.

The Comparatiue somewhat excedeth his positiue in signification: as, Durior, *Harder.* And it is formed of the first case of his positiue that endeth in i, by putting therto or, or us: as of Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior & hoc dulcius

The Super-

The Superlatiue excedeth his positiue in the highest

highest degree: as, Durissimus, *Hardest.* And it is formed of the first case of his positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto, ſ, and simus: as of Duri, durissimus: of Triſti, triſtissimus: of Dulci, dulcissimus. *Latine.*

From these general rules are excepted these that folow Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, peior, pessimus. Magnus, maior, maximus. Paruus, minor, minimus. Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus plurimum. *Exception.*

And if the Positive end in er, the Superlative is formed of the Nominative case, by putting to rimus: as Pulcher, pulcherrimus. Ater. Teter. Acer.

Also these Nouns ending in lis, make the Superlative by chãging lis, into limus: as, Humilis, humillimus: similis, simillimus: facilis, facillimus: gracilis, gracillimus: agilis, agillimus: docilis, docillimus.

All other Nouns ending in lis, dw followe the generall rule afore going: as, Vtilis, vtilissimus.

Also if a vowell come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maximè: as Pius, magis pius, maximè pius. Assiduus, magis assiduus, maximè assiduus. Igneus. Impius. Arduus. Strenuus.

¶ Of the Pronoune.

A Pronoune is a part of speach, much like to a Noune, which is vsed in shewing or rehearsing.

There be fifteene Pronounes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras: whereof foure haue the vocatiue case: as, Tu, meus, noſter, and noſtras, and all other lacke the vocatiue case. *Therebe fifteene Pronounes.*

To these may be added their compounds, Egomet, tute, idem, and also Qui, quæ, quod.

Pronounes. Primitiues. Demonstratiues.

These eight Pronounes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, & is, be Primitiues, so called, for bicause they be not derued of others. And they be also called Demonstratiues, bicause they shewe a thing not spoken of before.

Relatiues.

And these sixe, Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui, be Relatiues, bicause they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Deriuatiues.

These seuen, Meus, tuus, suus, noster vester, nostras, vestras, be, Deriuatiues, for they be derued of their Primitiues, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri.

Fiue things belonging to a Pronoune.

There belongeth to a Pronoune these fiue things: Number, case and Gender, as are in a Noune: Declension & person: as here followeth.

The Declensions of Pronounes.

There be foure Declensions of Pronounes.

The first declension.

These three, Ego, tu, sui, be of the first declension, and be thus declined.

Singulariter.	*Nominatiue* Ego.	Pluraliter.	*Nominatiue* nos.
	Genetiue mei.		*Ge.* nostrum, *vel* nostri.
	Datiue mihi.		*Datiue* nobis.
	Accusatiue me.		*Accusatiue* nos.
	Vocatiue caret.		*Vocatiue* caret.
	Ablatiue à me.		*Ablatiue* à nobis.

Singulariter.	*Nominatiue* Tu.	Pluraliter.	*Nominatiue* vos.
	Genetiue tui.		*Ge.* vestrum *vel* vestri.
	Datiue tibi.		*Datiue* vobis.
	Accusatiue te.		*Accusatiue* vos.
	Vocatiue ô tu.		*Vocatiue* ô vos.
	Ablatiue à te.		*Ablatiue* à vobis

Singu-

Singulariter and Pluraliter. { Nominatiuo caret. / Genetiuo sui. / Datiuo sibi. } { Accusatiuo se. / Vocatiuo caret. / Ablatiuo à se. }

These sixe, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, be of the second declension, and be thus declined. *The second declension.*

Singulariter.
- Nomi. iste, ista, istud.
- Genetiuo istius.
- Datiuo isti.
- Acc. istum, istã, istud.
- Vocatiuo caret.
- Ablat. isto, ista, isto.

Pluraliter.
- Nomin. isti, istæ, ista.
- Ge. istorũ, istarũ, istorũ.
- Datiuo istis.
- Accu. istos, istas, ista.
- Vocatiuo caret.
- Ablatiuo istis.

Ille, is declined like Iste, and also Ipse, saving that the Neuter gender in the Nominatiue case, and in the Accusatiue case singular, maketh Ipsum.

Nominatiuo, hic, hæc, hoc: Genetiuo huius, Datiuo huic, as afore in the Noune.

Singulariter.
- Nomina. is, ea, id.
- Genetiuo eius.
- Datiuo ei.
- Accu. eum, eam, id.
- Vocatiuo caret.
- Ablatiuo eo, ea, eo.

Pluraliter.
- Nominatiuo ĩi, eæ, ea.
- Ge. eorũ, earũ, eorum.
- Datiuo ĩis, vel eis.
- Accus. eos, eas, ea.
- Vocatiuo caret.
- Ablatiuo ĩis vel eis.

Singulariter.
- Nom. qui, quæ, quod.
- Genetiuo cuius.
- Datiuo cui.
- Ac. quem, quam, quod.
- Vocat. caret.
- Abl. quo, qua. quo, vel qui.

Pluraliter.
- Nom. qui, quæ, quæ.
- G. quorũ, quarũ, quorũ.
- Dat. quibus vel queis.
- Accu. quos, quas, quæ.
- Vocatiuo caret.
- Abl. quibus. vel queis.

Likewise Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interogatiues, or Indefinits. Also Quisquis is thus declined.

Nominati. { Quisquis. / Quicquid. } Acto. Quicquid. Ablat. { Quoquo, / Quaqua, / Quoquo. } *The compound of Quis.*

Note. Where note, that Quid, is alwaies a ſubſtantiue of the Neuter gender.

The third declenſion. Theſe fiue, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, & veſter, are of the third declenſion, & bée declined as Nounes Adiectiues of thrée terminations in this wiſe.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom.	*meus, mea, meũ.*	*Nom.*	*mei, meæ, mea.*
Gene.	*mei, meæ, mei.*	*Gen.*	*meorũ, mearũ, meorum.*
Dat.	*meo, meæ, meo.*	*Dat.*	*meis.*
Acc.	*meũ, meã, meum.*	*Acc.*	*meos, meas, mea.*
Voc.	*mi, mea, meum.*	*Vocat.*	*mei, meæ, mea.*
Abl.	*meo, mea, meo.*	*Ablatiuo*	*meis.*

So is Noſter declined, and Tuus, ſuus, veſter, ſauing that theſe thrée laſt do lacke the vocatiue caſe.

The fourth declenſion. Noſtras, veſtras, and this Noune Cuias, be of the fourth declenſion, and be thus declined.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nomi.	*hic & hæc noſtras, & hoc noſtrate.*	*Nom.*	*hi & hæ noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia.*
Gen.	*huius noſtratis.*	*Ge.*	*horum, harum, & horum noſtratium.*
Dati.	*huic noſtrati.*	*Dati.*	*his noſtratibus.*
Ac.	*hũc & hãc noſtratem, & hoc noſtrate.*	*Ac.*	*hos & has noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia.*
Vocat.	*ô noſtras, & ô noſtrate.*	*Vocat.*	*ô noſtrates, & ô noſtratia.*
Ablat.	*hoc, hac, & hoc noſtrate, vel noſtrati.*	*Ab.*	*ab his noſtratibus*

Note. Here is to be noted, that Noſtras, Veſtras, and this Noune Cuias, be called Gentiles, bicauſe they properlie betoken perteining to countries or nations, to ſeates or factions.

A Pronoune hath three perſons.

Perſons three. The firſt perſon ſpeaketh of himſelfe: as Ego, I: Nos, Wee.

The

The ſecond perſon is ſpoken to: as Tu, Thou Vos, yée. And of this perſon is alſo euerie vocatiue caſe.

The third perſon is ſpoken of: as, Ille, He: Illi, They. And therfore all Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles be of the third perſon.

Of a Verbe.

A verbe.

A Verbe is a part of ſpeach, declined with mode and tenſe, & betokeneth doing: as, Amo, I loue: or ſuffering: as, Amor, I am loued: or being: as, Sum, I am.

Of verbes ſuch as haue perſons be called Perſonals: as, Ego amo, Tu amas. And ſuch as haue no perſons, be called Imperſonals: as, Tædet, it irketh: Oportet, it behoueth.

Verbes perſonalles.

Of Verbes Perſonalles there bée fiue kindes: Actiue, Paſſiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.

Actiue.

A verbe Actiue endeth in o, and betokeneth to doo: as, Amo, I loue: and by putting to r, it may be a Paſſiue: as, Amor.

Paſſiue.

A verbe Paſſiue endeth in or, and betokeneth to ſuffer: as, Amor, I am loued: and by putting away r, it may be an Actiue: as, Amo.

Neuter.

A verbe Neuter endeth in o, or m, and can not take r to make him a Paſſiue: as, Curro, I runne. Sum, I am. And it is Engliſhed ſometime actiuely: as, Curro, I runne. And ſometime Paſſiuelie: as, Aegroto, I am ſicke.

Deponent.

A verb deponent endeth in r like a Paſſiue, and yet in ſignification is but either Actiue: as, Loquor verbum, I ſpeake a worde: or neuter: as, Glorior,

I

I boast.

Commune. A Verbe Commune endeth in r, and in signification is both Actiue and Passiue: as Osculor te, I kisse thee. Osculor à te, I am kissed of thee.

MOODES.

Moodes sixe. There be sixe Moodes: the Indicatiue, the Imperatiue, the Optatiue, the Potentiall, the Subiunctiue, and the Infinitiue.

Indicatiue. The Indicatiue moode, sheweth a reason true or false: as, Ego amo, *I loue*. Or else asketh a question: as, Amas tu? *Doest thou loue?*

Imperatiue. The Imperatiue biddeth or commandeth: as, Ama, *Loue thou*.

Optatiue. The Optatiue wisheth or desireth, with these signes, *would God, I pray God*, or *God grant*: as, Vtinam amem, *I pray God I loue*: and hath euermore an Aduerbe of wishing ioined with him.

Potentiall. The Potential moode is known by these signes, *May, can, might, would, should*, or *ought*: as, Amem, *I may* or *can loue*: without an Aduerbe ioined with him.

Subiunctiue. The Subiunctiue moode hath euermore some Coniunction ioined with him: as, Cùm amarem, *when I loued*. And it is called ỹ Subiunctiue mood, because it dependeth of another Verbe in the same sentence, either going afore, or comming after: as, Cùm amarem, eram miser: *when I loued, I was a wretch*.

Infinitiue. The Infinitiue signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be, and hath neither number, nor person, nor Nominatiue case before him, and is knowne commonly by this signe, *To*: as, Amare, *To loue*. Also when two verbes come togither, without any Nominatiue case betweene them, then the latter shal be the Infi

Infinitiue mode: as, Cupio discere, *I desire to learne.*

GERVNDES.

THere be moreouer belonging to the Infinitiue mode of Verbes, certaine voices called Gerundes, ending in Di, do, and dum: which haue both the actiue and passiue signification: as, Amandi, *Of louing, or of being loued.* Amando, *In louing, or in being loued.* Amandum, *To loue, or to be loued.* *Gerundes three.* *Di, do, dum.*

SVPINES.

THere be also pertcining vnto verbes two Supines, the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine, because it hath the signification of the verbe actiue: as, Eo amatum, *I go to loue.* And the other in u, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification passiue: as Difficilis amatu, *Hard to be loued.* *Supines two.* *Vm, u.*

TENSES.

THere be fiue Tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, & the Future tense. *Tenses fiue.*

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as, Amo, *I loue.* *Present tense.*

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as, Amabam, *I loued, or did loue.* *Preterimperfect.*

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this signe *Haue:* as, Amaui, *I haue loued.* *Preterperfect.*

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this signe *Had:* as, Amaueram, *I had loued.* *Preterpluperfect.*

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this signe *Shall or will:* as, Amabo, *I shall or will loue.* *Future.*

PER-

Persons three.

PERSONS.

There be also in verbes three persons, in both numbers: as, Singulariter, Ego amo, *I loue*: Tu amas, *Thou loueſt*: Ille amat, *He loueth*. Pluraliter, Nos amamus, *We loue*: Vos amatis, *Ye loue*: Illi amant, *They loue*.

Coniugation foure.

CONIVGATIONS.

VErbes haue foure Coniugations, which bee knowne after this maner.

1 The first coniugation hath â long before re, and ris: as, Amâre, amâris.

2 The second coniugation hath ê long before re, and ris: as, Docêre, docêris.

3 The third coniugation hath ĕ short before re, and ris: as Legĕre, legĕris.

4 The fourth coniugation hath i long before re, and ris: as, Audîre, audiris.

Verbes in O, of the foure Coniugations be declined after these exampies.

AMo, amas, amaui, amare: Amandi, amando, amandum: Amatum, amatu: Amans, amaturus, To loue.

Doceo, doces, docui, docere: Docendi, docendo, docendum: Doctum, doctu: Docens, docturus, To teach.

Lego, legis, legi, legere: Legendi, legendo, legendum: Lectum, lectu: Legens, lecturus, To reade.

Audio, audis, audiui, audire: Audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: Auditum, auditu: Audiens, auditurus, To heare.

In-

Indicatiue moode Preſent tenſe ſingular.

I loue or do loue.	Thou loueſt, or doeſt loue.	He loueth, or doth loue.	We loue, or do loue.	Ye loue, or do loue.	They loue, or do loue.
AMo,	amas,	amat	Amamus,	amatis,	amant.
Docco,	doces,	docet.	Docemus,	docetis,	docent.
Lego,	legis,	legit.	Legimus,	legitis,	legunt.
Audio,	audis,	audit.	Audimus,	auditis,	audiunt.

Pluraliter.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular.

Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, bas, bat. Plurali. bamus, batis, bant.

I loued or did loue.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular.

Amaui, Docui, Legi, Audiui, ſti, it. Plura. imus, iſtis, erunt velere.

I haue loued.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular.

Amaueram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiueram, ras, rat. Plurali. ramus, ratis, rant.

I had loued.

Future tenſe ſing.

Amabo, Docebo, bis, bit. Pluraliter. bimus, bitis, bunt.

Legam, Audiam, es, et. Pluraliter. emus etis ent.

I shal or will loue.

Im-

Imperatiue moode.

	Loue thou.	Loue he, or let him loue.	Loue we, or let vs loue.	Loue yee.	Loue they, or let them loue
Preſent tẽſe ſingular.	Ama, amet, amato. amato.	Plu. amemus.	amate, ament, amatote. amãto.		
	Doce, doceat, doceto. doceto.	Pl. doceamus.	docete, doceant. docetote. docẽto		
	Lege, legat, Legito. legito.	Plu. legamus.	legite, legant, legitote. legunto		
	Audi, audiat, audito. audito.	Pl. audiamus,	audite, audiant, auditote. iunto.		

Optatiue moode.

God grant I loue.

Preſent tẽſe ſingular. Vtinam.	Amem, Doceam, Legam, Audiam,	ames, amet. Plur. vt. amemus, ametis, ent. as, at. Pluraliter. vtin. amus, atis, ant.
Preterimperfect tenſe ſingul. Vtin.	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem,	Would God I loued or did loue. res, ret. Plur. vtinam, remus, retis, rent
Preterperfect tenſe ſing. Vtin.	Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiuerim,	I pray God I haue loued. ris, rit. Pluralit. vtin. rimus, ritis, rint.
Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing. Vtin.	Amauiſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiuiſſem,	Would God I had loued. ſes, ſet. Plural. vtin. ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Futurd

Future tense singular. Vtinam. Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero, — God grant I shall or will loue hereafter. — ris, rit. Plur. vtinam. rimus, ritis, rint.

Potentiall moode.

I may, or can loue.

Present tẽse singular. Amem, ames, amet. Plu. amemus, ametis, ament. / Doceam, Legam, Audiam, — as, at. Pluraliter. amus, atis, ant.

Preterim-perfect tense singular. Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, — I might, would, should, ought, or could loue. — res, ret. Pluraliter. remus, retis, rent.

Preterper-fect tense singular. Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiuerim, — I might, would, should, or ought to haue loued. — ris, rit. Pluraliter. rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterplu-perfect tense singular. Amauissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audiuissem, — I might, would, should, or ought to had loued. — ses, set. Pluraliter. semus, setis, sent.

Future tense singular. Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero, — I may, or can loue hereafter. — ris, rit. Pluraliter. rimus, ritis, rint.

Subiunctiue

Subiunctiue moode.

When I loue.

Preſent tẽſe ſing. Cùm
Amem, ames, amet. Plur. cùm amemus, ametis, ent
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, } as, at. Pluraliter. cùm amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſing. Cùm
When I loued, or did loue.
Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, } res, ret. Plura. cùm remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tenſe ſing. Cùm
When I haue loued.
Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiuerim, } ris, rit. Plurali. cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing. Cùm
When I had loued.
Amauiſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiuiſſem, } ſes, ſet. Plura. cùm ſemus, ſetis, ſent

Future tenſe ſing. Cùm
When I ſhall or will loue.
Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero, } ris, rit. Pluralit. cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitiue moode.

Preſent and preterimperfect tenſe.
Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire, } To { Loue. Teach. Read. Heare.

Preterperfect and preterpluperfect.
Amauiſſe, Docuiſſe, Legiſſe, Audiuiſſe, } To haue or had { Loued. Taught. Read. Heard.

Amatu-

Future tense. Amaturum, Docturum, Lecturum, Auditurum esse. To Loue, Teach, Reade, Heare hereafter.

Gerundes.

Amandi, of louing	do, in louing	dū, to loue.
Docēdi, of teaching	do, in teaching	dū, to teach
Legendi, of reading	do, in reading	dū, to read.
Audiēdi, of hearing	do, in hearing	dū, to heare

Supines.

Amatum,	to	loue.	Amatu,	to be	loued.
Doctum,		teach.	Doctu,		taught.
Lectum,		reade.	Lectu,		read.
Auditum,		heare.	Auditu,		heard.

A participle of the present tense.
Amans, Louing.
Docens, Teaching.
Legens, Reading.
Audiens, Hearing.

The participle of the first future tense.
Amaturus, to loue, or about to loue.
Docturus, to teach, or about to teach.
Lecturus, to reade, or about to reade.
Auditurus, to heare, or about to heare.

B Before we decline anie Verbes in or, for supplieng of manie tenses, lacking in al such verbes, we must

Be *learne to decline this Verbe Sum, in this wise following.*

Sum, es, fui, esse: Futurus, To be

C.j. Indi-

Indicatiue moode preſent tenſe ſingular.

Preterim-perfect tenſe ſingular. SVm I am, es, eſt. Pluraliter, ſumus, eſtis, ſunt.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular. Eram, I was, eras, erat. Pluraliter, eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular. Fui, I haue bene. fuiſti, fuit. Pluralit. fuimus, fuiſtis, fuerunt vel fuere.

Fueram, I had bene. fueras, fuerat. Pluraliter. fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Ero, I ſhall or will be. eris, erit. Plur. erimus, eritis erunt.

Imperatiue moode.

Preſens tenſe Sis, Es, Eſto, } be thou { Sit, Eſto, } Pl. ſimus. { Sitis, Eſte, Eſtote, } { Sint, Sunto.

Optatiue moode.

Preſent tẽſe ſing. Vtin. Sim, I praie God I be. ſis, ſit. Pluraliter, vtinam ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſing. Vtin. Eſſem, would God I were. eſſes, eſſet. Pluraliter vtinam eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperf. tenſe ſing. Vti. Fuerim, I praie God I haue bene. fueris, fuerit. Pl. vtinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing. Vtin. Fuiſſem, would God I had bene. fuiſſes, fuiſſet. Pl. vtinam fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſing. Vtin. Fuero, God graunt I be hereafter. fueris, fuerit. Pl. vtinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint. Poten-

Potentiall moode.

Preſent tẽſe ſingular. Sim, I maie or can be. ſis, ſit. Pluraliter ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimperfect tẽſe ſing. Eſſem, I might or could be. eſſes, eſſet. Plur. eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperf. tenſe ſing. Fuerim, I might, could, ſhould, or ought to haue bene. fueris, fuerit. Plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular. Fuiſſem, I might, could, ſhould or oughtto had ben. fuiſſes, fuiſſet. Plu. fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſingular. Fuero, I maie or can be hereafter, fueris, fuerit. Plu fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subiunctiue moode.

Preſent tẽſe ſing. Cùm. Sim, when I am. ſis, ſit. Plu. cùm ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſing. Cùm. Eſſem, when I was. eſſes, eſſet. Plu. cùm eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperf. tenſe ſin. cùm. Fuerim, when I haue bene. fueris, fuerit. Plur. cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing. Cùm. Fuiſſem, when I had bene. fuiſſes, fuiſſet. Plur. cùm fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſingular. Fuero, when I ſhall, or will be. fueris, fuerit. Plur. cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitiue moode.

Preſent and preterimperfect tenſe. Eſſe, to be { Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tenſe. } Fuiſſe, { to haue or had bene. }

Future tenſe. Fore vel futurum eſſe, To be hereafter.

Uerbes in or of the foure coniugations, be declined after these examples.

AMor, amâris vel amâre: amatus sum vel fui, amâri: amatus, amandus. To be loued.

Doceor, docêris vel docêre: doctus sum vel fui, docêri: doctus, docendus. To be taught.

Legor, legĕris vel legĕre: lectus sum vel fui, legi: lectus, legendus. To be read.

Audior, audîris vel audîre: auditus sum vel fui, audîri: auditus, audiendus. To be heard.

Indicatiue moode.

Preſent tẽſe ſingular.

Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur.
Doceor, doceris vel docere, docetur.
Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.
Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.
} Pl. mur, mini, ntur.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular.

Amabar,
Docebar,
Legebar,
Audiebar,
} I was loued.
baris vel bare, batur. Pl. bamur, bamini (bantur

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
} I haue been loued.
ſum vel fui.
tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. Pl. ti ſumus vel ſuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
} I had ben loued.
erã vel fuerã
tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. Pl. ti eram' vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erãt vel fuerãt

Future tenſe ſingular.

Amabor,
Docebor,
} I ſhall or will be loued.
beris vel ere, itur. Pl. bimur, imini, ũtur.

Legar,
Audiar,
} eris vel ere, etur. Pl. emur, emini, entur.

Impera-

Imperatiue moode.

	We thou loued.	Let him be loued.	Let vs be loued.	Be ye loued.	Let them be loued.
Preſent tẽſe ſingular.	Amare, amator.	ametur, amator.	Plu. amemur.	emini, eminor.	entur eantor,
	Docere, docetor.	doceatur, docetor.	Pl. doceamur.	emini, eminor.	eantur, entor,
	Legere, legitor.	legatur, legitor.	Plu. legamur.	imini, iminor.	antur, untor,
	Audire, auditor.	audiatur, auditor.	Pl. audiamur.	imini, iminor.	iãtur. iũtor.

Optatiue moode.

Preſent tẽſe ſingular. Vtinam.

God graunt I be loued.

Amer, Docear, Legar, Audiar, } eris vel ere, etur. Pl. vtin. emur, emini, entur.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſing. Vtin.

Would God I were loued.

Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, } reris vel rere, retur. Pl. vt. remur, remini (rentur.

Preterperfect tenſe ſing. Vtin.

I praie God I haue bene loued.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit. Plu. vt. ti ſimus vel fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

Preterplu-perfect tenſe ſing. Vtin.

Would God I had bene loued.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } eſſem vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet. Plura. vtinam ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Amas,

Future tense singular, Vtinam.

God graunt I be loued hereafter.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. Pl. vti. ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Potentiall moode.

I maie or can be loued.

Present tense singular.

Amer, Docear, Legar, Audiar — eris vel ere, etur. Plur. emur, emini, entur.

aris vel are, atur. Plural. amur, mini, tur.

Preterimperfect tense singular.

I would, should, or ought to be loued.

Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer — reris vel rere, retur. Plu. remur, remini, rentur

Preterperfect tense singular.

I would, should, or ought to haue bene loued.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. Plur. ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular.

I would, should, or ought to had bene loued.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, esset vel fuisset. Pluraliter, ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future tense sing.

I maie or can be loued hereafter.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. Plu. ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Subiunctiue

Subiunctiue moode.

When I am loued.

Preſent tẽſe ſingular, cùm

Amer, eris vel ere, etur. Pl. cùm emur, emini, entur.
Docear,
Legar,
Audiar,
} aris vel are, atur. Pl. cùm amur, amini, antur

Pereterimperfect tenſe ſing. Cùm

When I was loued.

Amarer,
Docerer,
Legerer,
Audirer,
} reris vel rere, retur. P. cùm remur, remini, rentur

Preterperfect tenſe ſing. Cùm

When I haue bene loued.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
} ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit. Pl. cùm ti ſimus vel fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing. Cùm

When I had bene loued.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
} eſſem vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet. Pl. cùm ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſingular, Cùm

When I ſhall or willbe loued.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
} ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. Pl. cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitiue moode.

Preſent & preterimperfect tenſe.

Amari,
Doceri,
Legi
Audiri,
} To be { Loued. Taught. Read. Heard.

Preterperfect and preterpluperfect.

Amatum
Doctum
Lectum
Auditum
} To haue or had bene loued. eſſe vel fuiſſe.

Future tense. Amatū iri vel amandū esse, Doctū iri vel docendū esse, Lectū iri vel legendū esse, Auditū iri vel audiēdū esse. — to be — loued, taught, read, heard — hereafter.

A participle of the preterperfect tense. Amatus, Loued. Doctus, Taught. Lectus, Read. Auditus, Heard.

A participle of the Future in Dus. Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus. — To be — Loued, Taught, Read, Heard.

¶ Of certaine Verbes going out of rule, which are declined and formed in maner *following.*

POssum, potes, potui, posse, potens. **To may or can.**

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: supinis caret, volens. **To will or to be willing**

Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolēdum: supinis caret, nolēs. **To nill or to be vnwilling**

Malo, mauis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: supinis caret, malens. **To haue rather, or to be more willing.**

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse: edēdi, edendo, edendum: esum, esu, vel estum, estu: edens, esurus vel esturus. **To eate.**

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus. **To be made, or to be done.**

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendū: latum, latu: ferens, laturus. **To beare or suffer.**

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, fetri: latus, ferendus. **To be borne or suffered.**

Indicatiue moode.

Preſent tẽſe ſingular.

POſsũ,potes,poteſt. Pluraliter. Poſſum⁹,poteſtis,poſſũt
Volo,vis,vult. Volumus,vultis,volunt.
Nolo, non vis, non vult. Nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.
Malo, mauis, mauult. Malumus,mauultis,malunt.
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel eſt. Edimus, editis vel eſtis, edunt.
Fio,fis,fit. Fimus,fitis,fiunt.
Fero,fers,fert. Ferimus,fertis,ferunt.
Feror, ferris, vel re, tur. Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular.

Poteram, Volebam, Nolebam, Malebam, Edebam, Fiebam, Ferebam, as,at. Pluraliter. amus,atis,ant.
Ferebar,baris vel bare,batur, Plur. bamur,bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular.

Potui, Volui, Nolui, Malui, Edi, Tuli, iſti,it. P.imus,iſtis,erũt vel ere
Factus Latus ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. Plu.ti ſumus vel fuimus,ti eſtis vel fuiſtis,ti ſunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular.

Potuerã, Voluerã, Noluerã, Maluerã, Ederam, Tuleram ras,rat. Pl.ram⁹,ratis,rãt.
Factus Latus, erã vel fuerã, tus eras vel fueras,t⁹ erat vel fuerat. Pl.ti eramus vel fueramus,ti eratis vel fueratis,ti erant vel fuerant.

Potero

Futture tenſe ſingular.

Potero, poteris, poterit. Plura. érimus, éritis, erint.
Volam, Nolam, Malam, } Edam, Fiam, Feram, } es, et. Plural. emus, etis, ent.
Ferar, rêris, vel rêre, rêtur, plu. rêmur, remini, rêtur.
Ferar, ferêris, vel ferêre, ferêtur. Pl. feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Poſſum, Volo, Malo, haue none Imperatiue moode.

Imperatiue moode.

Noli, Nolito. Pluraliter, Nolite, Nolitote.

Es, eſto, ede, edito } edat, eſto, edito } Pl. Edam⁹. { edite, eſte, eſtote, editote, } { edãt, edũto.

Preſent tẽſe ſingular.

Fito tu, } { Fiat, fito, } Pl. Fiam⁹. { Fite, fitote, } { Fiant, fiunto.
Fer, ferto, } { Ferat, ferto, } Pl. feramus { Ferte, fertote } { Ferãt, ferũto
Ferre, fertor, } { Feratur, fertor, } P. feramur { Ferimini, ferãtur feriminor, ferũtor

Optatiue moode.

Preſent tẽſe ſingular, Vtinam.

Poſſim, Velim, } { Nolim, Malim, } is, it. Plu. vtin. imus, itis, int.
Edam, Fiam, Feram, } as, at. Plura. vtinam, amus, atis, ant.
Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. Plu. amur, amini, antur.

Preterim-perfect tenſe ſing. Vtinam.

Poſſem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, } { Ederem vel eſſem, Fierem, Ferrem, } es, et. Pluraliter, vtinam emus, etis, ent.
Ferrer, rêris vel rêre, rêtur. Plu. vt. remur, remini. (rentur

Potue-

Preterperfect tense sing. Vtin.

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, } Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, } ris, rit. Pl. vt. rimus, ri (tis, rint.

Factus Latus } sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. Plu. vt. ti simus vel fuerimus ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. Vtinam

Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, } Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem, } (setis, sent, se s, set. Pl. vt. semus

Factus Latus } essem vel fuisse, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. Pl. vt. ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent (vel fuissent.

Future tense singular, Vtinam

Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, } Maluero, Edero, Tulero, } ris, rit. Plu. vt. rimus, ritis (rint

Factus Latus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. Pl. vti. ti erimus vel fuerimus ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerunt.

The Potentiall and the Subiunctiue mode be formed like the Optatiue in voice, and do differ onelie in signification and signe of the mode.

Infinitiue moode.

Present tese & preterimperfect tense.

Posse, Velle, Nolle, Malle, edere vel esse, Ferre, Fieri, Ferri. } Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense. Potuisse, Voluisse, Noluisse, Maluisse, Edisse, tulisse, } fu. { esurũ esse. latur esse

Factum esse vel fuisse.

Latum esse vel fuisse.

Future

Future tense. { Factum iri, vel faciendum esse. / Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

Eo and Queo, make Ibam & Quibã, in the preter-imperfect tense of the Indicatiue mode, & Ibo and Quibo in the Future tense: and in al other modes & tenses are varied like verbes in o, of the fourth coniugation, sauing that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, eundo, eundum. Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Tenses formed of the preterperfect tense.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue mode, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the same mode, the preterperfect tense, the preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense of the Optatiue mode, the Potentiall mode, and the Subiunctiue mode: the preterperfect tense, & the preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitiue mode: as of Amaui, are formed Amaueram, amauerim, amauero, by chãging i, into ĕ short: as amauissem, amauisse, keeping i, stil.

Impersonals.

Impersonals be declined throughout all modes and tenses, in the voice of the third person singular onely: as Delectat, delectabat, delectauit, delectauerat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur.

And they haue commonlie before their english, this signe *It*: as, It delighteth, Delectat. It becommeth not, Non decet.

Of

Of the Participle.

A Participle is a part of speach, derived of a Verbe, and taketh part of a Noune, as Gender, case and declension: and part of a Verbe, as tense and signification: and part of both, as number and figure.

There be foure kinds of Participles: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, & one of the Future in Rus, and another of the Future in Dus. *4. kindes of partic. ples.*

A participle of the present tense, hath his English ending in ing: as, *Louing*. And his Latine in ans, or ens. as Amans, docens: And it is formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicatiue mood, by changing the last syllable into ns: as Amabam, amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens. *Presens tense.*

A participle of the Future in Rus, betokeneth to do like the Infinitiue moode of the Actiue voice: as Amaturus, *To loue*, or *about to loue*. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to rus: as Doctu, docturus. *The first Future tense in Rus.*

A Participle of the Preter tense, hath his English ending in d, t, or n: as *loued, taught, slaine*, & his latine in tus, sus, xus: as amatus, visus, nexus: and one in ĭtus, as Mortuus. And it is formed of the later Supine, by putting to s: as lectu, lectus, except Mortĭus. *Preter tẽse.*

A Participle of the Future in dus, betokeneth to suffer, like the Infinitiue mood of ỳ passiue voice: as Amādus, *to be loued*. And it is formed of the genetiue case of the participle of the Present tense, by changing *The second Future tense in Dus.*

ging tis into dus: as Amantis, amandus: Legentis, legendus. And it is also found, to haue the signification of the Participle of the Present tense: as Legendis veteribus proficis, *In reading old authors thou doest profit.*

Of an actiue come 2. participles.

Of a verb actiue, & of a verbe neuter, which hath the Supines, come 2. participles, one of the present tense, & another of the Future in Rus: as of Amo, commeth Amans, amaturus: of Curro, curres, cursurus.

Of a passiue come. 2.

Of a verbe Passiue, whose actiue hath the Supines, come two Participles, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future tense in dus: as of Amor, commeth amatus, amandus.

Of a Deponent. 3.

Of a verbe Deponent commeth three Participles, one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense, and an other of the Future in rus: as of Auxilior, commeth auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus.

And if the verbe Deponent do gouerne an accusatiue case after him, it maie forme also a Participle in Dus: as of Loquor, loquendus.

Of a Commune. 4.

Of a verbe Commune commeth foure Participles: as of Largior, commeth Largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

Participles declined like adiectiues.

Participles of the Present tense, be declined like Nounes adiectiues of iii. Articles: as Nom. hic, hæc hoc amans. Gen. huius amantis. Dat. huic amanti, &c

Participles of other tenses, be declined like Nounes Adiectiues of three diuers endings: as Amaturus, amatura, amaturum. Amatus, amata, amatum. Amandus, amanda, amandum.

Of

Of an Aduerbe.

AN Aduerbe is a part of speach ioined to the Verbs, to declare their signification.

Aduerbes some be of time: as Hodie, cras, heri, perendie, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some be of
- Place: as Vbi, ibi, hic, istic, illic, intùs, foris.
- Number: as Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
- Order: as Inde, deinde, denique, postremò.
- Asking or doubting: as Cur, quare, vnde, quorsum, num, nunquid?
- Calling: as Heus, ô, ehodum.

Some be of
- Affirming: as Certè, ne, profectò, sanè, scilicet, licèt, estò.
- Denying: as Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.
- Swearing: as Pol, æpol, hercle, medi° fidi°
- Exhorting: as Eia, agè, agitè, agédum.

Some be of
- Flattering: as Sodes, amabò.
- Forbidding: as Ne.
- Wishing: as Vtinam, si, ô si, ô.
- Gathering together: as Simul, vnà, pariter, non modô, non solùm.
- Parting: as Seorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.

Some be of
- Chosing: as Potiùs, imò.
- A thing not finished: as Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modò non.
- Shewing: as En, ecce.
- Doubting: as Forsan, forsitã, fortassis, fortasse.
- Chaunce: as Fortè, fortuitò.

Some

Some be of
- Likenesse: as Sic, sicut, quasi, ceu, tanquam, velut.
- Qualitie: as benè, malè, doctè, fortiter.
- Quantitie: as Multùm, parùm, minimùm, paululùm, plurimùm.
- Comparison: as Tam, quàm, magis, minùs, maximè.

Certaine Aduerbes be compared: as Doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè, Fortiter, fortiùs, fortissimè, Propè, propiùs, proximè. Also these voices of Prepositions, if they be set alone, not hauing anie casuall worde to serue vnto, ioined with them, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Aduerbes: as, Qui antè non cauet, pòst dolebit, He that beware not afore, shall be sorie afterward. Coràm laudare, & clàm vituperare, inhonestum est. In presence to commend one, and behind the backe to dispraise, is an vnhoneſt point.

Of a Coniunction.

A Coniunction is a part of speach that ioineth words and sentences togither.

Of Coniunctions some be Copulatiues: as Et, que, quoue, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Some be Disiunctiues: as Aut, ve, vel, seu, siue.

Some be
- Discretiues: as Sed, quidem, autem, verò, at, ast.
- Causals: as Nam, námq;, enim, etenim, quia, vt, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando set for quoniam.

Some

Some be
- Conditionals: as Si, sin, modò, dum, dummodò.
- Exceptiues: as Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin præterquam.
- Interrogatiues: as Ne, an, vtrùm, néne, ánne, nónne.
- Illatiues: as Ergò, ideo, igitur, quare, itáque, proin.

Some be
- Aduersatiues: as Etsi, quanquã, quamuis, licèt, estò.
- Redditiues to the same: as Tamen, attamen.
- Electiues: as Quàm, ac, atque.
- Diminutiues: as Saltem, vel.

Of a Præposition.

A Præposition is a part of speach most commonly set before other parts, either in Apposition, as Ad patrem, or els in Composition: as Indoctus.

These Præpositions following, serue to the Accusatiue case.

Ad, To.
Apud, at.
Ante, before.
Aduersus, } against.
Aduersum. }
Cis, }
Citra, } on this side.
Extra, without.
Intra, within.
Circũ, }
Circa, } about.
Inter, betwéne.
Infra, beneath.
Contrá, against,
Iuxta, beside, or nigh to.
Erga, towards
Ob, for.

Ponè, behinde.
Per, by or through.
Propè, nigh.
Propter, for.
Secundùm, } after.
Post, }
Trans, on the further side.
Vltra, beyond.
Præter, beside.
Supra, aboue.
Circiter, about.
Vsque, vntill.
Secùs, by.
Versus, towards.
Pœnes, in the power.

Where note, that Versus is set after his casuall word: as Londinum versus, Towards London. And likewise may Pœnes be set also.

These Præpositions following, serue to the Ablatiue case.

A, ab, abs, From or fro.
Cum, with.
Corã, before, or in presence.
Clam, priuilie.
De, }
E, } of or fro.
Ex. }
Pro, for. (parison.
Prę, before or in cõ=
Palàm, openly.
Sine, }
Absque, } without
Tenus, vntil or vp to

Where note, that if the casuall word ioined with Tenus, be the plurall number, it shall be put in the genetiue case, & be set before Tenus: as Auriũ tenus, Vp to the eares. Genũum tenus, Vp to the knées.

Note also that the voices of Prepositions, being set alone without their casuall words, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Aduerbs: as is aforesaid in the Aduerbe.

These Præpositions following, serue to both cases.

In with this signe *To*, to the Accusatiue case: as In vrbem, Into ỹ city. In without this signe *To*, to the Ablatiue case: as In te spes est, My hope is in thée.
Sub noctem, A little before night.
Sub iudice lis est, The matter is before the Iudge.

Super

Super lapidem, Upon a ſtone.
Super viridi fronde, Upon greene leaues.
Subter terram, Under the earth.
Subter aquis, Under the water.

Of an Interiection.

AN Interiection is a part of ſpeach, which betokeneth a ſodayne paſſion of the minde, vnder an vnperfect voyce. Some are of Mirth: as Euax, vah.
Sorowe: as Heu, hei.
Dread: as Atat.
Some are of Maruelling: as Pape. Diſdaining: as Hē, vah.
Shunning: as Apage. Prailing: as Euge.
Scorning: as Hui.
Exclamatiō: as Proh Deū atq; hominū fidem.
Curſing: as Væ malum.
Laughing: as Ha ha he
Calling: as Eho, ohio
Silence: as Au. And ſuch others.

THE CONCORDES of Latine ſpeach.

FOr the due ioining of wordes in conſtruction, it is to be vnderſtanded, that in Latine ſpeache there be three Concords. The firſt betweene the Nominatiue caſe and the Verbe. The ſecond betweene the Subſtantiue and the Adiectiue. The third, betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

The first Concord.

WHen an englisth is giuen to be made in Latine, looke out the principall Verbe. If there be mo verbs than one in a sentence, the first is the principal verbe, except it be the Infinitiue moode, or haue before it a Relatiue: as That, whom, which: or a Coniunction, as Vt, *that*, Cùm, *when*, Si, *if*, or such others.

When ye haue found the Verbe, aske this questiõ *who* or *what*, & the word that answereth to the question, shalbe a nominatiue case to the Verbe, except it be a verb Impersonal, which wil haue no nominatiue case. And the nominatiue shal in making & construing latine, be set before the verbe, except a question be asked, & then the Nominatiue is set after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verbe: as Amas tu? Louest thou? Venit ne Rex? Doth the King come?

Likewise if the Verbe be of the Imperatiue mood: as Ama tu, Loue thou. Amato ille, Let him loue.

And sometime when this signe *It* or *there*, cõmeth before the englisth of the Verbe: as Est liber meus, It is my booke. Venit ad me quidam, There came one to me. And that casuall worde which commeth next after the Verbe, and answereth to this question *whom*, or *what*, made by the Verbe, shall commonly be the accusatiue case, except the Verbe do properlie gouerne another case after him to be construed withall: as Si cupis placere magistro, vtere diligentia, nec sis tantus cessator, vt calcaribus indigeas, If thou louest to please thy maister, vse diligence, and be not so slacke, that thou shalt neede spurres.

A verbe Personall agreeth with his Nominatiue case,

case in nũber and person: as Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, The maister readeth, & ye regard not. where note, that the first person is more worthy than the second, & the second more worthy than the third.

Many Nominatiue cases singular, with a cõiunction Copulatiue cõming betwéne them, wil haue a verbe plurall, which verbe plural, shal agrée with the nominatiue case of the most worthy person: as Ego & tu sumus in tuto, I & thou be in safegard. Tu & pater periclitamini, Thou & thy father are in ieopardie. Pater & præceptor accersunt te, thy father & thy maister haue sent for thée.

When a verbe cõmeth betwéene two nominatiue cases of diuers numbers, the verbe may indifferẽtly accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as Amantium iræ, amoris redintegratio est, The falling out of louers is the renewing of loue. Quid enim nisi vota supersunt? For what remaineth, sauing only praiers? Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt, She stroke her breast, and her breast turned into oke also.

Here note also, that sometime the Infinitiue mode of a verbe, or els a whole clause afore going, or els some member of a sentence, may be the Nominatiue case to the verbe: as Diluculò surgere, saluberrimum est, To arise betime in the morning, is the most holesome thing in the world. Multum scire, vita iucundissima, To know much is the most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.

The second Concord.

When ye haue an Adiectiue, aske this question, *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth to the question, shalbe the Substantiue to it.

The Adiectiue, whether it bee a Noune, Pronoune or Participle, agreeth with his Substantiue in case, gender, and number: as Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, A sure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter. Homo armatus, A man armed. Ager colendus, A field to be tilled. Hic vir, This man. Meus herus est, It is my maister.

Where note, that the Masculine gender is more worthie than the feminine, and the feminine more worthie than the Neuter.

Many substantiues singular, hauing a coniunction copulatiue comming betweene them, will haue an adiectiue plural, which adiectiue shal agree with the substantiue of the most worthie gender: as Rex & Regina beati, The King and the Queen are blessed.

The third Concord.

When ye haue a Relatiue, aske this question *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Antecedent to it.

The Antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the Relatiue, and is rehearsed againe of the Relatiue.

The Relatiue agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person: as Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur, That man is wise that speaketh few things, or words.

Sometime a Relatiue hath for his Antecedent ỹ whole reason that goeth before him, & then he shall be put in the Neuter gender and singular number: as In tempore veni, quod omniũ rerum est primum, I came in season which is the chiefest thing of all.

But if the Relatiue be referred to two clauses or more, then the Relatiue shall be put in the plurall number

number: as Tu multùm dormis, & ſæpè potas, quæ ambo ſunt corpori inimica, Thou ſléepeſt much, and drinkeſt often, which both thinges are naught for the body.

When this Engliſh *That*, may be turned into this Engliſh *which*, it is a Relatiue, otherwiſe it is a Coniunction, which in Latine is called quod or vt: and in Latine making it may elegantlie be put away, by turning the Nominatiue caſe into the acculatiue, & the verbe into the Infinitiue mode: as Gaudeo quòd tu benè vales: Gaudeo te benè valere, I am glad that thou art in good health: Iubeo vt tu abeas: Iubeo te abire, I bid that thou go hence.

Many Intecedents ſingular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue betweene them, will haue a Relatiue plurall, which Relatiue ſhall agrée with the Intecedent of the moſt worthy gender: as Imperium & dignitas quæ petijſti, The rule and dignitie which thou haſt required.

But in things not apt to haue life, the Neuter gender is moſt worthy, yea, and in ſuch caſe, though the Subſtantiues or Intecedents be of the Maſculine, or of the Feminine gender, & none of them of the neuter, yet may the adiectiue or relatiue be put in the Neuter gender: as Arcus & calami ſunt bona, The bow and arrowes be good: Arcus & calami quæ fregiſti, The bowe and arrowes which thou haſt broken.

The caſe of the Relatiue.

WHen there commeth no Nominatiue caſe betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe, the Relatiue ſhall be the Nominatiue caſe to the Verbe: as Miſer eſt qui nummos admiratur, Wretched is that perſon, which is in loue with money.

But when there commeth a Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue & the Verbe, the Relatiue shal be such case as the verb wil haue after him: as Fœlix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum, Happie is he, whō other mens harms do make to beware.

As the Relatiue may be the nominatiue case to the Verbe, so it may be the Substantiue to ỹ Adiectiue that is ioined with him, or that commeth after him: as Diuitias amare noli, quod omnium est sordidissimum, Wilt not thou loue riches, which to do, is the most beggerlie thing in the world.

Nowns Interrogatiues and Indefinits, folowe the rule of the Relatiue: as Quis, vter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c. which euermore come before the Verbe like as the Relatiue doth: as Hei mihi, qualis erat, talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi.

yet here is to be vnderstanded and noted, that the Relatiue is not alwaies gouerned of ỹ Verbe that he cōmeth before, but sometime of the Infinitiue mode that commeth after the Verbe: as Quibus voluisti me gratias agere, egi, what persons thou willedst me to thanke, I haue thanked.

Sometime of a participle: as Quibus rebus adductus feci?i? With what things moued didst thou it?

Sometime of the Gerund: as Quæ nunc non est narrandi locus, Which things at this present is no time to tel.

Sometime of the Prepolition set before him: as Quem in locum deducta res sit, vides, Vnto what state the matter is now brought, thou seest.

Sometime of the Substantiue that he doth accord with: as Senties qui vir siem, Thou shalt perceiue what a fellowe I am. Albeit in this maner speaking, Qui, is an Indefinite, & not a Relatiue.

Sometime

Sometime of a Noune Partitiue or Distributiue: as Quarum rerum vtram minùs velim, non facilè possum existimare, Of the which two things, whether I would with lesse will haue, I cannot easilie estéme.

Sometime it is put in the Genetiue case by reason of a Substantiue comming next after him: as Ego illum non noui, cuius causa hoc incipis, I know him not, for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.

Somtime it is otherwise gouerned of a Noune substantiue: as omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habes, All thinges shalbe giuen thée, which thou hast néede of.

Sometime of an Aduerbe: as Cui vtrùm obuiàm procedam, nondum statui, whom whether I will go to méete with, I haue not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in ỹ Ablatiue case with this signe *than*, & is gouerned of the Cõparatiue degrée, comming after him: as, Vtere virtute, qua nihil est melius, vse vertue, thã the which nothing is better. Somtime it is notgouerned at al, but is put in the ablatiue case absolute: as Quantus erat Iulius Cęsar quo Imperatore, Romani primùm Britãniam ingressi sunt? Howe woorthie a man was Julius Cesar, vnder whose conduct the Romans first entred into Britaine?

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherwith a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablatiue case: as Ferrum habuit, quo se occideret, He had a knife wherewith he would haue slaine himselfe

When a Relatiue commeth betwéene two Substantiues of diuers genders, it may indifferentlie accord with either of them: as Auis, quæ passer appellatur, or Auis, qui passer appellatur, The bird which

which is called a sparowe. yea though the Substantiues be of diuers numbers also: as Est ne ea Lutetia, quam nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Lutetia, that we do call Paris? Or else, Est ne ea Lutetia, quos nos Parisios dicimus?

Constructions of nounes Substant.

When two Substantiues come together, betokening diuers things, the latter shall be the genetiue case: as Facundia Ciceronis, The eloquence of Cicero. Opus Virgilij, The worke of Virgil. Amator studiorum, A louer of studies. Dogma Platonis, The opinion of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case: as Pater meus vir, amat me puerum, My father being a man, loueth me a child.

When the englisb of this word Res, is put with an Adiectiue, ye may put away Res, and put the Adiectiue in the neuter gender, like a substantiue: as Multa me impedierunt, Many things haueletted me. And being so put, it may be the substantiue to an Adiectiue: as Pauca his similia, A few things like vnto these. Nonnulla huiusmodi, Many things of like sort.

An adiectiue in the neuter gender, put alone without a substantiue, standeth for a substantiue, & may haue a genetiue case after him, as if it were a substantiue: as Multum lucri, much gaine. Quantum negotij? Howe much businesse? Id operis, That worke.

Wordes importing indument of anie qualitie or propertie, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, commyng after a noune substantiue, or a verbe substantiue, it may be put in the ablatiue case, or in the genetiue: as Puer bona indole, or Puer bonæ indolis, A

child

childe of a good towardnesse. Puer boni ingenij, or Puer bono ingenio, A childe of a good wit.

Opus and Vsus, when they be latine for neede, require an Ablatiue case: as Opus est mihi tuo iudicio, I haue neede of thy iudgement, Viginti minis vsus est filio, My son hath need of twentie pounds.

Constructions of Adiectiues.

The Genetiue case.

ADiectiues that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, & such other like, require a genetiue case: as Cupidus auri, Couetous of monie. Peritus belli, Expert of warfare. Ignarus omnium, Ignorant of all things. Fidens animi, Bold of heart. Dubius mentis, Doubtfull of mind. Memor præteriti, Mindfull of that is past. Reus furti, Accused of theft.

Nounes Partitiues, & certaine Interrogatiues, with certain nouns of number, require a gen. case: as Aliquis, vter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, vnus, medius, quisque, quisquis, quicúnque, quidam, quis for Aliquis, or quis an interrogatiue: as Vnus, duo tres: Primus, secundus, tertius, &c: as Aliquis nostrum, Primus omnium.

When a question is asked, the answer in Latine must be made by the same case of a Noune, Pronoune, or Participle, and by the same tense of a Verbe, that the question is asked by: as Cuius est fundus? Vicini. Quid agitur in ludo literario? Studetur. Except a question be asked by Cuius, a, um: as Cuia est sententia? Ciceronis. Or by a word that may gouerne diuers cases: as Quanti emisti librum? Paruo. Or except I must answere by one of these possessiues, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester: as, Cuius est domus? Non vestra, sed nostra.

Nounes

Nowns of the Comparatiue and the Superlatiue degree, being put partitiuelie, that is to say, hauing after them this englith *of* or *among*, require a genetiue case: as Aurium mollior est sinistra, Of the eares, the left is the softer. Cicero oratorum eloquentissimus, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.

Nowns of the Comparatiue degree, hauing *than* or *by* after them, do cause the word following to be the ablatiue case: as Frigidior glacie, More cold than ice. Doctior multo, Better learned by a great deale. Vno pede altior, Higher by a foote.

The Datiue case.

Adiectiues that betoken profit, or disprofit, likenesse, or vnlikenesse, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing, require a Datiue case: as Labor est vtilis corpori, Labour is profitable to the bodie. Aequalis Hectori, Equall to Hector. Idoneus bello, Fit for warre. Iucundus omnibus, Pleasant to all persons. Parenti supplex, Suppliant to his father. Mihi proprium, Proper to mee.

Likewise nowns adiectiues of the passiue signification in bilis, & participials in dus as Flebilis: flendus omnibus, To be lamented of all men. Formidabilis formidandus hosti, To bee feared of his enimies.

The accusatiue case.

The measure of length, breadth, or thicknesse of any thing, is put after Adiectiues in the Accusatiue case, and sometime in the Ablatiue case: as Turris alta centum pedes, A tower of an hundreth foote high. Arbor lata tres digitos, A tree three fingers broad. Liber crassus tres polices, vel tribus policibus, A booke three inches thicke.

The

The Ablatiue caſe.

Adiectiues ſignifiyng fulneſſe, emptineſſe, plentie or wanting, require an Ablatiue caſe, and ſometime a Genetiue: as Copijs abundans. Crura thymo plena. Vacuus ira, iræ, ab ira. Nulla epiſtola inanis re aliqua. Ditiſſimus agri. Stultorum plena ſunt omnia. Quis niſi mentis inops, oblatum reſpuat aurum? Integer vitæ ſceleriſq; purus, non eget Mauri aculis nec arcu. Expers omniũ. Corpus inane animæ. These Adiectiues, Dignus, Indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with ſuch others, will haue an ablatiue caſe: as Dignus honore, Captus oculis, Virtute præditus, Paucis contentus.

Where note, that Dignus, indignus, & contentus, may in ſtéed of the Ablatiue caſe, haue an Infinitiue mode of a verbe: as Dignus laudari, Worthy to be praiſed. Contentus in pace viuere, Content to liue in peace.

Conſtruction of the Pronoune.

These genetiue caſes of the Primitiues, Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, and veſtri, be vſed when ſuffering, or the paſſion is ſignified: as Pars tui, Amor mei. But when poſſeſſion is ſignified, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter and veſter be vſed: as Ars tua, Imago tua.

These genetiue caſes, Noſtrum, veſtrum, be vſed after diſtributiues, partitiues, comparatiues, and ſuperlatiues: as Nemo veſtrum. Aliquis noſtrum. Maior veſtrum. Maximus natu noſtrum.

Conſtruction of the Uerbe: and firſt *with the Nominatiue caſe.*

SVm, forem, fio, exiſto, and certaine verbes paſſiues: as Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor,

Exiſti-

Exiſtimor, videor, & other like, will haue ſuch caſe after them, as they haue before them: as Fama eſt malum, Fame is an euil thing. Malus cultur⁊ fit bonus, An euil perſon by due ordering or gouernance, is made good. Crœſus vocatur diues, Creſus is called rich. Horatius ſalutatur Poëta, Horace is ſaluted by the name of Poet. Malo te diuitē eſſe, quàm haberi, I had leiſer thou were riche in deede, than ſo accounted.

Alſo verbes that betoken bodilie moouing, going, reſting, or doing, which be properly called verbes of Geſture: as Eo, incedo, curro, ſedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, ſtudeo, dormio, ſomnio, and ſuch other like, as they haue before them a Nominatiue caſe of the doer or ſufferer, ſo may they haue after thē a Nominatiue caſe of a Noune, or Participle, declaring the maner of circumſtance of ỹ doing or ſuffering: as Incedo claudus, I go lame. Petrus dormit ſecurus Peter ſleepeth void of care. Tucubas ſupinus, Thou lieſt in bed with thy face vpward. Somnias vigilans Thou dreameſt waking. Studeto ſtās, Studie thou ſtanding. And likewiſe in the accuſat. caſe: as Non decet quenquam meiere currentem, aut mandentem, It doth not become any man to piſſe running, or eating.

And generally, when the word that goeth before the verbe, and the word that commeth after the verbe belong both to one thing, that is to ſay, haue reſpect either to other, or depend either of other, they ſhal be put both in one caſe, whether the verbe be tranſitiue or Intranſitiue, of what kind ſo euer the verb be: as Loquor frequens, I ſpeak often. Taceo multus, I hold my peace much. Scribo epiſtolas rariſſimus, I write letters verie ſeldome. Ne aſſueſcas bibere vinum ieiunus, accuſtome not thy ſelf to

drinke

drinke wine next thy heart, or not hauing eaten somewhat afore.

The Genetiue case.

THis Uerbe Sum, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, owing, or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as a token, propertie, duetie or guise, it causeth ỹ noune, pronoune, or ꝑticiple following to be put in ỹ genetiue case: as Hæc vestis est patris, This garment is my fathers. Insipientis est dicere, Non putaram, It is ỹ propertie of a fole to say, I had not thought. Extremæ est dementiæ discere dediscēda, It is a point of ỹ greatest follie in þ world, to learne things that must afterward be learned otherwise. Orantis est nihil nisi cœlestia cogitare, It is the duetie of a man that is saying his praier, to haue minde on nothing but heauenlie things. Except that these pronounes, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, shall in such maner speaking be vsed in the nominatiue case: as Hic codex est meus, This book is mine. Hæc domus est vestra, this house is yours. Non est mentiri meum, It is not my guise (or propertie) to lie, Nostrum est iniuriam nō inferre, It is our parts not to do wrong. Tuũ est omnia iuxta pati, It is thy part or duty to suffer al things in like.

Uerbes that betoken to estéme or regard, require a genetiue case betokening the value: as Parui ducitur probitas, Honestie is reckoned little worth. Maximi penditur nobilitas, Nobleneſſe or birth is verie much regarded.

Uerbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quiting, or assoiling, will haue a genetiue case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of: or else an ablatiue case most commonly without a prepositiō:

as

as Hic furti se alligat, *vel* furto. Admonuit me errati, *vel* errato. De pecunijs repetundis damnatus est.

Satago, miſereor, miſereſco, **require a Genetiue caſe:** as Rerum ſuarum ſatagit. Miſerere mei Deus.

Reminiſcor, obliuiſcor, recordor, **and** memini, **will haue a genetiue or an accuſatiue caſe:** as Reminiſcor hiſtoriæ. Obliuiſcor carminis. Recordor pueritiam. Obliuiſcor lectionem. Memini tui, *vel* te, **I remember thee.** Memini de te, **I ſpake of thee.** Egeo, or indigeo tui, *vel* te, **I haue need of thee.** Potior vrbis, **I conquer the Citie.** Potior voto, **I obtaine my deſire.**

The Datiue Caſe.

All maner of Verbs put acquiſitiuelie, that is to ſay, **with theſe tokens** *to* or *for* **after them, will haue a datiue caſe:** as Non omnibus dormio, **I ſleepe not to all men.** Huic habeo, non tibi, **I haue it for this man, and not for thee.**

To this rule doth alſo belong verbes betokening to profite or diſprofite: as Commodo, incommodo, noceo.

To
- **Compare:** as Comparo, compono, confero.
- **Giue or reſtore:** as Dono, reddo, refero.
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- **Truſt:** as Fido, confido, fidem habeo.
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Alſo when Sum hath after him a nominatiue caſe & a datiue, the worde that is the nominatiue caſe, may be put alſo in ỹ datiue: ſo that Sum may in ſuch maner ſpeakings be cõſtrued with a double datiue caſe: as, Sum tibi præſidio, I am to thée a ſafegard. Hæc res eſt mihi voluptati, This thing is to me a pleaſure. And not only Sum, but alſo many other verbes may in ſuch maner ſpeaking haue a double datiue caſe, one of the perſon, and another of the thing: as, Do tibi veſtem pignori. Verto hoc tibi vitio. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.

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Alſo verbes Neuters may haue an accuſatiue caſe of their owne ſignification: as, Endymionis ſomnum dormis. Gaudeo gaudium. Viuo vitam.

Verbes of aſking, teaching, & arayng, will haue two accuſatiue caſes, one of the ſufferer, and an other of the thing: as, Rogo te pecuniam. Doceo te literas. Quod te iamdudum hortor. Exuo me gladium.

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The Ablatiue caſe.

ALL verbes require an ablatiue caſe of the inſtrument, put with this ſigne *with* before it, or of the cauſe, or of the maner of doing: as, Ferit eum gladio. Taceo metu. Summa elo quentia cauſam egit.

The word of price is put after verbes in the ablatiue caſe: as, Vendidi auro. Emptus ſum argento. Except theſe Genetiues, when they bee put alone without Subſtantiues: Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantiuis, tantidem, quantiuis, quantilibet, quanticunque: as, Quanti mercatus es hunc equum? Certè pluris quàm vellem. Hauing that after verbes of price, wee ſhall alwaies vſe theſe Aduerbes, Cariùs, viliùs, meliùs, and peiùs, in ſtead of their caſuals.

Verbs of plentie or ſcarſeneſſe, filling, emptying, loding, or vnloding, will haue an ablatiue caſe: as, Affluis opibus. Cares virtute. Expleo te fabulis. Spoliauit me bonis omnibus. Oneras ſtomachum cibo. Leuabo te hoc onere. Likewiſe, Vtor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, proſequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbes that betoken receiuing, or diſtance, or taking away, will haue an ablat. caſe, with a, ab, e, ex, or de: as Accepit literas à Petro. Audiui ex nuntio. Lõgè diſtat à nobis. Eripui te è malis. And this ablatiue after verbes of taking away, maie bee turned into the Datiue: as Subtraxit mihi cingulum. Eripuit illi vitam.

Verbes of comparing or exceeding, may haue an ablatiue caſe of the word that ſignifieth the meaſure of exceeding: as, Præfero hunc multis gradibus, I preferre this man by many degrees. Paulo interual lo illum ſuperat, He is beyond the other but a little ſpace.

A-

A Noune, or a Pronoune substantiue, ioined with a Participle, expressed or vnderstanded, and hauing none other word whereof it may be gouerned, it shall be put in the ablatiue case absolute: as, Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt, The king comming, the enimies fled. Me duce vinces, I being Captaine, thou shalt ouercome.

And it may be resolued by any of these words, dum, cùm, quando, si, quanquam, postquam: as, Rege veniente. i. dum veniret Rex. Me duce, id est, si ego dux fuero.

Constructions of Passiues.

A Verbe passiue will haue after him an ablatiue case with a prepositiõ, or sometime a datiue of the doer: as, Virgilius legitur à me. Tibi fama petatur. And the same ablatiue or datiue, shall be the nominatiue case to the Verbe, if it be made by the actiue: as, Ego lego Virgilium. Petas tu famam.

Gerunds.

GErunds and Supines, will haue such cases as the Verbes that they come of: as, Otium scribendi literas. Ad consulendum tibi. Auditum poëtas.

When the English of the Infinitiue mode commeth after anie of these nounes substantiues, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, oportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, if the verbe should be of the actiue voice, it shalbe made by the Gerunde in Di. And the same Gerunde in Di, is vsed also after certaine Adiectiues: as, Cupidus visendi. Certus eundi. Peritus iaculandi. Gnarus belandi.

When ye haue an English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe *of* or *with*, comming after a Noune Adiective, it shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in Do: as, Defessus sum ambulando, I am wearie of walking.

Also the english of the Participle of the Present tense comming without a substantiue, with this signe *In* or *by*, before him, shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in Do: as, Cæsar dando, subleuando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est. In apparando totum hunc consumunt diē. And the same gerund in Do, is vsed either without a prepolition, or with one of these Prepositions, A, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in: as, Deterrent à bibendo. Ab amando. Cogitat de edendo. Ratio benè scribendi cum loquendo coniuncta est.

The English of the Infinitiue mode, comming after a reason, & shewing a cause of the reason may bee put in the Gerunde in Dum: as, Dies mihi: vt satis sit ad agendum, vereor, I feare that a whole daie will not be enough for me to do my businesse.

The Gerund in Dum, is vsed after one of these Prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: as, Ad capiendum hostes. Ob (vel propter) redimendum captiuos. Inter cœnandum. Ante damnandum.

And when ye haue this english *must* or *ought*, in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this verb Oporter, it may be put in the gerund in dum, with this verbe est, set impersonally: & then the word that seemeth in the english to be the nominatiue case, shall be put in the Datiue: as, Abeundum est mihi, I must goe hence.

Supines.

Supines.

The first Supine hath his actiue signification and is put after Verbes and Participles, that betoken mouing to a place: as, Eo cubitum, Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his passiue signification, and is put after Nounes Adiectiues: as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, procliuis, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis, optimus, and such like. And the same, Supine may also be turned into the Infinitiue mode passiue, as it may be indifferentlie saied in Latine, Facile factu, or Facile fieri, Easie to bee done. Turpe dictu, or Turpe dici, Unhoneſt to bee spoken.

The Time.

NOunes that betoken part of time bee commonlie put in the ablatiue case: as, Nocte vigilas: Luce dormis. But Nounes that betoken continuall terme of time, without ceasing or intermission, bee commonlie vsed in the accusatiue case: as Sexaginta annos natus. Hyemem totam stertis.

Space of place.

NOunes that betoken space betweene place and place, bee commonlie put in the accusatiue case: as, Pedem hinc ne discesseris, Go not thou a foote from this place.

A Place.

NOunes Appellatiues, or names of great places, be put with a preposition, if they followe a verbe that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place: as, Viuo in Anglia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam. Proficiscor ex Vrbe.

In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper

name of the first, or second Declension, and the singular number, it shalbe put in the genetiue case: as, Vixit Londini. Studuit Oxoniæ.

And these Nounes, humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be likewise vsed: as, Procumbit humi bos. Militiæ enutritus est. Domi bellique otiosi viuitis.

But if the place be of the third declension, or the plurall number, it shall be put in the Datiue, or in the ablatiue case: as, Militauit Carthagini, or Carthagine. Athenis natus est. Likewise we say, Ruri, or Rure educatus est.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shalbe put in the accusatiue case, without a Prepositiō: as, Eo Romam. Likewise, Confero me domum. Recipio me rus.

From a place, or by a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the ablatiue case without a Prepositiō: as, Discessit Londino. Profectus est Lōdino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus, be likewise vsed: as, Abijt domo. Rure reuersus est.

Impersonalles.

A Verbe Impersonall hath no Nominatiue case before him, and this word *It*, or *there*, is commonly his signe: as, Decet, It becommeth. Oportet aliquem esse, There must be some bodie. But if it hath neither of these words before him, then the word that séemeth to be the nominatiue case, shalbe such case as the Verbe Impersonall will haue after him: as, Me oportet, I must. Tibi licet, Thou maist.

Interest, refert, and est for interest, require a genetiue case of all casuall wordes, except Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, & cuia, the ablatiue cases of the Pronounes

nouns Possessiues: as, Interest omnium rectè agere. Tuâ refert teipsum nosse.

Certaine Impersonals require a Datiue case: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, conuenit, contingit, and other like. Some will haue an accusatiue case only: as, Delectat, decet, iuuat, oportet. Some beside the accusatiue, will haue also a genetiue: as, Nostri nosmet pœnitet. Me ciuitatis tædet. Pudet me negligentiæ. Miseret me tui. Me illorum misereſcit.

Uerbes Impersonals of the passiue voice, being formed of Neuters, doe gouerne such case as the Uerbes Neuters which they come of: as, Parcatur sumptui, Let cost be spared. Bicause we say Parcamus pecuniæ, Let vs spare cost.

A Uerbe Impersonall of the passiue voice, hath like case as other verbes passiues haue: as, Benefit multis à principe. Yet many times the case is not expressed, but vnderstanded: as, Maxima vi certatur, subaudi ab illis.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, ỹ verbe being a uerbe neuter, we may wel change the verbe neuter into the Impersonal in tur: as, In ignem positaest, fletur.

A Participle.

PArticiples gouerne such cases as the Uerbes that they come of: as, Fruiturus amicis. Consulens tibi. Diligendus ab omnibus.

Here note, that Participles may foure maner of waies be changed into Nouns. The first is, when the voice of a Participle is construed with an other case than the verbe that it commeth of: as, Appetens vini, Greedie of wine.

The second, when it is compounded with a preposition, which the Verbe that it cometh of cannot bee compounded withall: as, Indoctus, Innocens.

The third, when it fourmeth all the degrees of comparison: as, Amans, amantior, amantissimus: Doctus, doctior, doctissimus.

The fourth, when it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time: as, Homo laudatus, A man laudable. Puer amandus. i. amari dignus, A child worthie to bee loued. And all these are properly called Nounes Participials.

Participles when they be changed into Nouns, require a genetiue case: as, Fugitans litium. Indoctus pilæ. Cupientissimus tui. Lactis abundans.

These Participiall voices, Perosus, exosus, pertæsus, haue alwaies the actiue signification, and gouerne an accusatiue case: as, Exosus sæuitiam, Hating crueltie. Vitam pertæsus, Wearie of life.

The Aduerbe.

Aduerbes of quantitie, time and place, doe require a Genetiue case: as, Multùm lucri. Tunc temporis. Vbiq; gentium.

Certaine Aduerbes will haue a Datiue case, like as the Nounes that they come of: as, Venit obuiàm illi. Canit similiter huic.

These Datiues be vsed aduerbially, Tempori, luci, vesperi: as, Tempori surgendum. Vesperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certaine Aduerbes will haue an accusatiue case of the Preposition that they come of: as, Propiùs vrbem. Proximè castra.

Where note, that prepositiones, when they bee set without a case, or else doe forsake the degrees of comparison

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The Coniunction.

CONiunctions Copulatiues and Diſiunctiues, & theſe foure, Quàm, niſi, præterquam, an, couple like caſes: as, Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales. And ſometime they be put betweene diuers caſes: as, Studui Romæ & Athenis. Eſt liber meus & fratris. Emi fundum centum nummis & pluris.

Coniunctions Copulatiues and Diſiunctiues, moſt commonlie ioine like mœds and tenſes together: as, Petrus & Ioannes precabantur & docebant. And ſometime diuers tenſes: as, Et habetur & referetur tibi à me gratia.

The Prepoſition.

SOmetime this Prepoſition In, is not expreſſede, but vnderſtanded, and the caſuall word neuertheleſſe put in the Ablatiue caſe: as, Habeo teloco parentis. i. in loco.

A verbe compound, ſometime requireth the caſe of the prepoſition that he is compounded withal: as Exeo domo. Prætereo te inſalutatum. Adeo templum.

The Interiection.

CErtaine Interiections require a Nominatiue caſe: as, O feſtus dies hominis Certaine a Datiue: as, Hei mihi. Certaine an accuſatiue: as, Hou ſtirpem inuiſam. Certaine a vocatiue: as, Proh ſancte Iupiter. And the ſame Proh, will haue an accuſatiue caſe: as, Proh Deûm atq; hominum fidem.

FINIS

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A verbe compound, sometime requireth the case of the prepositiõ that he is compounded withal: as Exeo domo. Prætereo te insalutatum. Adeo templum.

The Interiection.

CErtaine Interiections require a Nominatiue case: as, O festus dies hominis Certaine a Datiue: as, Hei mihi. Certaine an accusatiue: as, Heu stirpem inuisam. Certaine a vocatiue: as, Proh sancte Iupiter. And the same Proh, will haue an accusatiue case: as, Proh Deũm atq; hominum fidem.

FINIS

¶ Gulielmi Lilij ad ſuos *diſcipulos monita Pædagogica*, ſeu Carmen *de Moribus.*

Vi mihi diſcipulus puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem diſcute ſomnum:
Templa petas ſupplex,& venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis facies ſit lota, manúſque,
Sint nitidæ veſtes, comptáq; cæſaries.
Deſidiam fugiens, cùm te ſchola noſtra vocârit,
Adſis, nulla pigræ ſit tibi cauſa moræ.
Me præceptorem cùm videris, ore ſaluta,
Et condiſcipulos ordine quoſque tuos.
Tu quoque fac ſedeas vbi te ſediſſe iubemus,
Inque loco, niſi ſis iuſſus abire, mane.
Ac magis vt quiſque eſt doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clara ſede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint ſemper ſtudijs arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo ſcribes, at ſingula rectè,
Nec macula, aut ſcriptis menda ſit vlla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata, aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inſeruiſſe decet.
Sæpè recognoſcas tibi lecta, animóq; reuoluas,
Si dubites, nunc hos conſule, nunc alios.

Qui

Qui dubitat, qui sæpè rogat, mea dicta tenebit,
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Disce puer quæso, noli dediscere quicquam,
Ne mens te insimulet conscia desidiæ.
Sisque animo attentus: quid enim docuisse iuuabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premis?
Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat,
Inuigila, & parta est gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus nec semina profert,
Ni sit continuo victa labore manus:
Sic puer ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum
Tempus & amittet, spem simul ingenij.
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,
Ne nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens studio submissa voce loquêris,
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, discantur ad vnguem,
Singula & abiecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat vllum,
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.
Si quicquam rogito, sic respondere studebis,
Vt laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non lingua celeri nimis aut laudabere tarda,
Est virtus medium quod tenuisse iuuat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latinè,
Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue, & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licèt indoctissimus esset,
Ipse breui reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquij:
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
Quem non autorem barbara turba probet.

Grammaticas

Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultiùs ore loqui:
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
Et quos authores turba Latina docet.
Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus.
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris viuere Cimmerijs.
Sunt quos delectat (studio virtutis honestæ
Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere.
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibúsue sodales,
Aut alio quouis solicitare modo.
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine iactat,
Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus.
Te tam praua sequi nolim vestigia morum,
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis, emésue,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte alijs, puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, ioci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis, Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitùs dices, quod turpe, aut non sit honestum.
Est vitæ ac pariter ianua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam male dicta referre,
Iurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique seruabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties ísq; redísq; feres.
Effuge vel causas faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.

BREVISSIMA INSTITVTIO SEV RATIO GRAMmatices cognoscendæ, ad omnium puerorum vtilitatem perscripta, quam solam Regia Maiestas in omnibus Scholis profitendam præcipit

EXCVSVM LONDINI, per assignationem Francisci Floræ.

M.D. LXXXV.